

**A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS ON EXPRESSIVE UTTERANCES IN *RIO de JANEIRO*  
MOVIE (2011) MANUSCRIPT**



**PUBLICATION ARTICLES**

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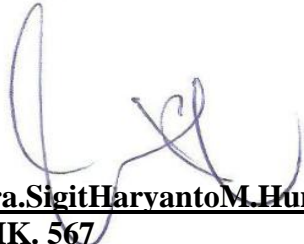
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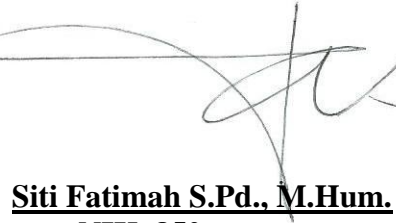
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**A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS ON EXPRESSIVE UTTERANCES IN *RIO de JANEIRO*  
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**Abstract**

*This research aims at describing the variation of the language forms of expressive utterances and describing the linguistic form of the speaker's intentions of expressive utterance in the Rio de Janeiro movie manuscript.*

*The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research which the writer uses documentation and observation method as the method of collecting data. The data of this research are films which contain expressive utterances that are found in the data source that is Rio de Janeiro movie manuscripts.*

*The result of the research show that firstly, the language forms of expressive utterances in movie manuscript is expressive sentences which are analysis into declarative sentence, interrogative sentences and imperative sentences. Secondly, the speaker's intentions of expressive utterances are Thanking, Appologizing, Blamming, Accusing utterance.*

*Key words: pragmatics, expressive utterance, movie, manuscript, linguistics form, variation of utterance.*

## A.INTRODUCTION

Pragmatics is the study of context to make inferences about meaning. It suggests the speaker to get focus not only on what is being said, but also on elements directly taken on utterance to be more meaningful. That is the situational context surround the utterance, when having to understand what other says. Pragmatics has to do with language use, and with going beyond the literal meaning (Kadmon, 2000 :22).

Communication is a very important thing in life. Communication can make close relationships among people. Interaction among people around the world must use the language devices.

In order to establish mutual interaction and communication we have to learn how to speak properly. Many alternatives can be used to understand the language very well. Movies are periodicals at frequent intervals (daily, weekly, semi-weekly) containing with comedy, romance, drama, adventure, fantasy, thriller, and the others of current interest. Movies can give description to people about life, experiences, and communications. From the movies we can get information and refresh our mind after doing activities.

The writer gets two different studies from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. The first research was conducted by Anwar (UMS, 2008) entitled *A Pragmatic Analysis on Directive Utterance Used in Donald Duck Comic Manuscript*. This research tries to analyze the directive utterance used in funny comic manuscript.

Another research was conducted by Tinarah (UMS, 2008) entitled *Pragmatic Analysis on Blaming Utterance in Aristocratic Movie Manuscript and its Subtitling*. This research studies about blaming utterance in Aristocratic movie manuscript. This research analyses the implicature and politeness of blaming utterances, especially in aristocratic movie manuscript and its subtitling.

The similarities of the first and second previous study are the focus of the study that is on the pragmatic strategies. The differences from the first and second previous study are that both research focuses on utterances.

The problem statements of the research are (1) what are the linguistic forms in *Rio de Janeiro* movie manuscript, (2) what are the variations of expressive utterance in the *Rio de*

*Janeiro* movie manuscript. The objectives of the study are (1) To describe the linguistic forms in *Rio de Janeiro* movie manuscript, (2) To explain the variation of expressive utterance in the *Rio de Janeiro* movie manuscript.

## **B. UNDERLYING THEORY**

In doing this research, the writer needs the theories that will be used in analyzing the data. The writer describes the notion of pragmatics, aspects of language studied in pragmatics, speech act theory, expressive utterance, linguistic form, manuscript and movie.

### **1. Notion of Pragmatics**

Pragmatics deals with utterance, by which we will mean specific events, the intention act of speakers at time and place, typically involving language. The utterances, philosophers usually take as paradigmatics, are assertive use of declarative sentences, where the speaker says something. Near-side pragmatics is concerned with the nature of certain facts that are relevant to determining what is said. In conducting research, the researcher applies pragmatic approach. Pragmatics has to do with language use, and with going beyond the literal meaning (Kadmon, 2000 :22). Far-side pragmatics deals with that we do with language, beyond what we (literally) say. This is the conception according to which Voltaire's remarks belong to pragmatics.

### **2. Aspect of language on pragmatics**

#### **a. Presupposition**

Presupposition is something the speaker suggests to make utterance, and just about speaker think.

#### **b. Deixis**

According to Stephen Levinson "Deixis concerns the ways in which languages encode, features of the context of utterance, and thus also concerns ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterance."

## **Speech act theory**

Speech acts can be analysed on three levels:

1. A locutionary act
2. Perlocutionary act

### 3. Illocutionary act

#### **Expressive utterance**

This figure shows that exclamatives and emotives are directly emotive, while expressives are not, since they propositionalise their emotive content. The scalar feature and the (not explicitly stated) deviation from a norm are only present in the exclamatives. I hold that exclamatives constitute a speech act of their own, but a speech act somewhat different from the other speech acts, since it is directly emotive. Neither do the emotive utterances propositionalise their emotive content. This makes them similar to exclamatives, but they lack scalar features indicating extreme positions on various semantic scales. Emotive utterances do not constitute a speech act of their own. They are assertions that lend some features from the expressives

#### **Linguistic form**

The kinds of linguistic form are:

1. Word
2. Phrase
3. Clause
4. Sentence

Classification of sentence by type

According to Frank (1972: 220) there are four kinds of sentences :

##### 1. Declarative sentence

In declarative sentence or usually called statement, the subject and predicate have the normal word order. The characteristic of this sentence is that it is ended by full stop in writing and a drop pitch in speech.

##### 2. Imperative sentence

An imperative sentence just expresses the predicate. The major characteristic of imperative sentence is finished by a period in writing and a drop in pitch in speech.

##### 3. Interrogative sentence

This sentence is finished by a question mark in written. The form of this sentence can be in YES-NO questions or wh-questions ( what, when, where, who, why, whose, how)

## **Politeness**

We usually know for certain with what we mean when we describe someone's behavior as polite. Our usual way of describing it is by giving examples behavior, which we consider polite ( Fauziati, 2009 :193). Politeness, in interaction, can be employed to show awareness of another person's face.

## **Manuscript**

Manuscript, a handwritten work as distinguished from printing.

## **C. RESEARCH METHOD**

The research method of this study is elaborated into five points, namely : type of research, object of research, type of data and data source, method and data collection, and technique of data analysis.

### **Type of Research**

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative. Descriptive qualitative is a research in which the result of the data is in written and oral form and from observing people and behavior. "it doesn't present data and research result in form of digits and static but in yields the data and the result in the form of phenomena description"(Moleong, 1995:3).

In doing research, the writer uses descriptive qualitative research. She takes descriptive qualitative research because the writer intends to describe or to explain the some kinds of expressive utterance on *Rio de Janeiro* manuscript. The object of the research is expression utterance of linguistic form in the manuscript of *Rio de Janeiro* movie. The data source of this research is the manuscript of the *Rio de Janeiro* movie consisting of expressive utterance of linguistic form. The researcher collects the data by using documentation and the following procedures are as reading, selecting and collecting The technique of data analysis is descriptive qualitative.

## **D. RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

In analyzing the data, this chapter is divided into two main parts: research finding and discussion. The writer analyzes the form of expressive utterance based on Linguistic form and then the writer analyzes them to find the variation of expressive utterances.



## Research Finding

### 1. Linguistic Form

The writer analyzes the linguistics form of expressive utterance in the movie manuscript.

#### Word

015/RJ/SL/E

( This conversation happen when Tipa take to Marcel for keep the boys)

SL :

**Tipa** : Aw, can we keep him, boss?

**Marcel** : No!

The utterance “no” in source language (SL) belongs to single word. It is classified as a word because it can stand alone and because it can be used independently to convey the meaning.

#### A. Sentence

##### 1. Declarative sentence

The data in this classifications are declarative sentence in the source language. This classification, the subject and the predicate have normal order. This classifications are divided into four sub parts, they are : simple declarative sentence, complex declarative sentence, compound declarative sentence, compound-complex declarative sentence.

##### a) Simple declarative sentence

The followings are the data of simple sentences in source language having complete thought and full predication in the form of independent clause.

014/RJ/SL/EU

(This is a conversation between Blu and Jewel. When they first meet, Jewel think Blu will hurt her, so Jewel attack Blu, but they are from same species).

SL :

Jewel : Que?

Blu : You're standing on my throat!

Jewel : Oh, you're an American!

Blu : Thanks. I need my throat for talking. So, thank you.

Jewel : **You look like me!**

The sentence form of expressive utterance above is declarative. The sentence has subject and predicate in normal order. "You" functions as subject. The predicate is "look like". Meanwhile, "me" is object. The form of the sentence is simple sentence. The sentence has complete thought and full predication in the form of independent clause.

#### **b) Complex Declarative Sentence**

The followings are the data of complex declarative sentence consist of two clauses, independent clause and dependent clause. In the source language the sentence consists of two or more simple sentences.

**091/RJ/SL/EU**

(After slipping and falling from the air, Jewel and Blu is saved by Rafael. Jewel wants to bite the chain because it is difficult for him to be free).

**SL :**

**Jewel : I'am gonna chew through my own leg if this doesn't come of soon!.**

The sentence form of expressive utterance above is declarative. The sentence form of the sentence is complex sentence because it consists of two clauses, independent clause and dipendent clause. This sentence is type of declarative sentence because the someone gives inform about something to do by the speaker. The sentence is complex sentence because has two or more full predications. One of these is an independent cluse (main clause) that is similar to the form of the simple sentence and another one is dependent clause (subordinate clause).

#### **c) Compound Declarative Sentence**

The following data are compound declarative sentence in source language because it has two predications in the form of independent clause.

**009/RJ/SL/EU**

(The conversation happens between Blu and Linda. Blu is desperate because he can not fly like other birds, Linda tries to convince Blu, and promise always together).

**SL :**

Linda : I promised, I would always look out of you, didn't I? And I have ever broken a promise.

**I'am scared too, but I wouldn't make you do this.** If it wasn't the right thing to do.

The sentence form of the expressive utterance above is declarative because it consists of at least subject and predicate. The sentence is compound sentence because it has two predications of independent clause. The first clause is "*I'am scared too*" and in the second clause is "*I wouldn't make you do this*". In here the clauses are connected by conjunction "*but*". The first clause has subject "*I*" and the predicate "*am scared too*". The second clause, the subject "*I*" the predicate "*wouldn't make*" and the object "*you do this*".

#### **d) Compound-complex Declarative Sentence**

This part contains the data of compound-complex sentences in the source language, because it has two or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses. In source language, the sentence has two independent clauses and four dependent clauses.

#### **022/RJ/SL/EU**

(The conversation is continue, Jewel tries to escape from the forest created by Tulio. Blu can not sleep because Jewel can't stop noise. Jewel called Blu is pet. Blu said that he is not a pet but he is a friend of humans).

#### **SL:**

Blu : Excuse me! Please! I am trying to sleep!

Jewel : Oh, I'm sorry, sleepy head. I'm trying to escape!

Blu : Escape! Why? This cage is awesome.

Jewel : The cage! Oh, what was I thinking? I wouldn't expect a \*pet\* to understand.

Blu : Pet? Did you just call me a pet? For the record, I am not a pet! **I am a companion. And you know what? Do whatever you want! Cause tomorrow morning, Linda will come for me and this whole nightmare will be over.**

The sentence form of expressive utterance above is declarative. The form of the sentence is compound-complex sentence because it has two independent clause and four dependent clause. The independent clause is "*I'am a companion*", and the second independent clause is "*Linda will come for me and this whole nightmare will be over*". The first independent clause has a subject "*I*", a predicate "*am*" and an object "*a companion*". Then the second independent clause has the subject "*Linda*" and the predicate "*will come for*" while the object is "*me*". The dependent clause are "*you know what*", "*do whatever you want*", "*cause tomorrow morning*", and "*this whole nightmare will be over*". The sentence is contains of conjunction "*and*".

## Imperative sentence

The data include in this classification are the imperative sentences in source language. This classification has no subject in it. This classifications are divided into two sub parts: they are: simple imperative sentence, and compound imperative sentence.

### a) Simple imperative sentence

This part contains the data of simple sentences in the source language. These sentences have complete thought and full predication in the form of independent clause.

#### 033/RJ/SL/EU

(This conversation happens between Blu and Jewel. When they are in cage and caught by criminals, Blu make noise and can not calm down, Jewel said to Blu to play dead. Blu ignore and always ask anything, and says don't need to play dead, but the Jewel keep telling to him for play dead).

**SL:**

Blu : I don't need to play dead, I'm about to have a heart attack!

Jewel : **Just do it!**

The expressive utterance above belongs to imperative sentence because it has no subject in the sentence. The form of the utterance is simple sentence because it consists of full predication. The subject is "Blu". It is not clear because this sentence only consists of the predicate "just do it".

### b) Compound imperative sentence

In the source language, the sentence belongs to compound sentence because it has two clauses.

#### 053/RJ/SL/EU

(This conversation happens between Blu and Jewel when escape from the criminals. Blu can not fly, but he said to Jewel for listen the instructions in order to escape).

**SL :**

Blu : Wait ! Listen to me! **Flying may not be my thing, but walking is!** Follow my lead.  
Inside leg, outside leg.

The expressive utterance above is imperative sentence marked by imperative word "but". The form of the sentence is compound sentence, because the sentence is marked by conjunction "but". The clauses "(you) flying may not be my thing" and " but walking is (you)". The first

clauses are subject “you”, the predicate “flying may not be ” and the object “my thing”. The second clause has the subject “ you”, the predicate “walking is”.

### **Interrogative Sentence**

The data include in this classification are the data of interrogative sentence in source language. In this classification the sentence has subject and predicate. This sentence is marked by question word and also can be marked with question mark. This classifications are divided into three sub parts, they are: simple interrogative sentence, complex interrogative sentence, compound-complex interrogative sentence.

#### **a) Simple Interrogative Sentence**

This part contains the data of simple interrogative sentence in target language. This sentences have complete thought and full predication in the form of independent clause.

### **038/RJ/SL/EU**

(This conversation happens between Blu and Jewel when they captures by herd of criminals. Jewel tries to escape from the cage, but Blu not fly with she because he can not fly. Eventually, she caught again by Nigel. Jewel blames Blu why not fly with Jewel to escape from Nigel and the criminals).

**SL :**

Blu : [*after Jewel has been caught and placed back in the cage with Blu*] That was your plan? To take off and leave me? Gee, thanks!

Jewel : **Well, why didn't you follow me?**

Blu : Uh...

The expressive utterance above is simple interrogative sentence, because it is marked by question mark (?). The source language is simple sentence because it only consists of one full predication in the form of an independent clause. The form of sentence is interrogative sentence because it is used to ask something. The clauses “why didn’t you follow me”, the sentence of question mark is “why”, the subject “you”, the predicate “follow”, and the object “me”.

#### **b) Compound Interrogative Sentence**

This part contains the data of compound sentences because the sentence consists of two clauses in the form of independent clauses.

### **011/RJ/SL/EU**

(Blu interest to Jewel at the first time. Jewel look very pretty as an angel and make he mesmerizes).

**SL :**

Blu : [*as he sets eyes on Jewel for the first time*] Oh, she's beautiful.  
[*Blu is mesmerized as she flies towards him*]

Blu : **What were they talking about? she's like an angel.** An angel, who's getting really close.

The expressive utterance above belongs to interrogative sentence because it is marked by auxiliary word “what” and ended with the question mark (?) the form of the sentence is compound sentence because it has two independent clauses. The first clause in the interrogative form that marked by question mark (?) and auxiliary “what” , the clause is “what were they talking about?”. It started by auxiliary “what”, the subject “they”, the predicate “talking about”. The second clauses “she’s like an angel”, it has a subject “she”, the predicate “is like an” , the object “angel”. The types of the sentence is interrogative sentence because it used to ask something.

### **c) Complex Interrogative Sentence**

This part contains the data of complex interrogative sentence because the sentence consists of independent clause and dependent clause.

**009/RJ/SL/EU**

(The conversation occurs between Blu and Linda. Blu feel sad because he can not fly like other birds, Linda promise to practice and doesn’t violate her promise to blu).

**SL :**

Linda : **I promised I would always look out for you, didn’t I?**

And have I ever broken a promise, I’m scared too but I wouldn’t make you do this if it wasn’t the right thing to do. What do you say, Blu?

The expressive utterance above belongs to interrogative sentence because it is marked by question word “did” and ended by question mark (?) the sentence form is complex sentence because it consists of independent clause and two dependent clause. The first dependent clauses “ I promised” and “didn’t I?”. In the independent clauses “ I would always look out for you”, the subject “I”, the predicate “look out for”, the object “you”, the conjunction “always”.

### **d) Compound-complex Interrogative Sentence**

This part contains the data of compound-complex sentence. The source language has two or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses.

### **037/RJ/SL/EU**

(This conversation happens at Marcel place. Marcel know that the birds is die and not same with his hopes).

Marcel : What the..?

Marcell : **I thought I told you I needed these birds alive, tell me Fernando, does this look alive to you ? huh?**

The expressive utterance above belongs to interrogative sentence because it is marked by question word “does” and ended by question mark. The sentence form is compound-complex sentence because it has four independent clauses and one dependent clause. The independent clauses are “ I thought”, “I told you”, “I needed these birds alive”, “tell me Fernando” while the dependent clause is “ does this look alive to you”. The first dependent clause, the subject “I”, the predicate “thought”, the second dependent clause, the subect “I”, the predicate “told”, the oboect “you”, the third independent clause , the subeject “I”, the predicate “needed” the oboect “these birds alive”, and the last independent clause, the subect “me”, the predicate “tell”, the object “Fernando”.

## **2. The Variation of Expressive Utterances**

Based on the data analysis, the writer analyzes expressive utterances which have different variations, namely : thanking, appologizing, blaming, accusing, welcoming

### **E. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

Based on the data analysis presented in Chapter IV, the writer draws clonclusion and suggestion as follows:

#### **A. Conclusion**

The writer find 92 numbers of data of expressive utterances.

#### **B. Suggestion**

Based on the research, the writer gives suggestions as follows:

1. For student

The student can find out more information about the linguistic form and variation of expressive utterances based on the pragmatic aspect from the other sources.

2. For teacher

Teachers give more understanding about the application of expressive utterances. Besides, teacher can suggest the student to analyze the expressive utterance, so they can expand the research deals with linguistic forms and the variation of expressive utterance.

3. For other researcher

The writer hopes that her study can encourage other researcher to analyze the variation of expressive utterances in language phenomenon using pragmatics in order to enrich the knowledge about linguistic.

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